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EXAMINER

HAUGHTON, ANTHONY MICHAEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2835

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/612,165	Applicant(s) HSIEH, HSIANG-AN	
	Examiner Anthony M. Haughton	Art Unit 2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
3. Claim 1 recites the limitations "the front panel" and "the disk socket" throughout the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
4. Claim 6 recites the limitation "the release key" in line 2 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
5. Claim 8 recites the limitations "said secure part", "said dependent boards", and "the protrude key" throughout the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
6. Claim 9 recites the limitation "the front dependent panels and back dependent panels" in line 2 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
7. Claim 10 recites the limitation "the mainframe" in line 3 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
8. Claim 11 recites the limitation "the mainframe" in line 3 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

10. Claims 1, 2, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nimura (WO 01/01669).

Regarding Claim 1: Nimura teaches an integrated device for reading, comprising a frame (101), a floppy disk driver (104e) and a card reader that overlap in the frame (104a-104d), and the front panel comprises two rows of slots, where one row corresponds to the disk socket in the floppy disk driver, and the other row is used to receive memory cards (fig. 14), and the integrated device makes the card reader and the floppy disk driver be installed in the computer (fig. 14).

Regarding Claim 2: Nimura teaches a secure part (the back portion of 120) being provided at a side of the front panel.

Regarding Claim 5: Nimura teaches the disk driver is a thin floppy disk driver (104e)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 3, 4, and 6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nimura (WO 01/01669) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Teng (2003/0178486).

Regarding Claim 3: Nimura teaches a card reader (p.30 lines 4-6), but lacks a teaching of the card reader having two sockets.

Teng teaches a card reader having two sockets to receive memory cards (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Nimura by having only one card reader with multiple sockets as disclosed by Teng, since this would allow for the integration the card reading sockets and be cost effective in only having to supply 1 card reader for a variety of cards.

Regarding Claim 4: Nimura teaches a card reader (p.30 lines 4-6) able to receive a CF, SM, MS, or PC Card, but lacks a card reader having two sockets.

Teng teaches a card reader having two sockets to receive memory cards (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Nimura by having only one card reader with multiple sockets as disclosed by Teng, since this would allow for the integration the card reading sockets and be cost effective in only having to supply 1 card reader for a variety of cards.

Regarding Claim 6: Nimura lacks a clear teaching of a depression being provided at the top of the front panel to receive the release key.

Teng teaches a depression to receive the release key (fig. 2)

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Nimura by adding a depression to receive the release key as disclosed by Teng, since it is known in the art that floppy disk drives have release keys that are received in depressions on the front panel of its device.

13. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nimura (WO 01/01669) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Xu (2004/0179333).

Regarding Claim 7: Nimura teaches a frame comprising two side panels (fig. 15a), except it lacks a teaching of inwardly folding front and back dependent panels, provided at two ends of the same side of the side panels, and straight dependent boards provided at the bottom of the side panels.

Xu teaches a frame (10) comprising two side panels (12, 14) which have inwardly folding front and back dependent panels (122, top half of elements) provided at two ends of the same side of the side panels (fig. 1), and straight dependent boards (122 bottom half of elements) are provided at the bottom of the side panels (fig. 1)

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Nimura by adding the frame as

disclosed by Xu, since it is an equivalent structure known in the art. Therefore, because these two securing means were art-recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to add the securing frame to Nimura.

Regarding Claim 8: Nimura lacks a clear teaching of an end of the card reader being inserted in said secure part, and the other end being arranged on said dependent boards and secured with the protrusion by securing elements, which then secures the card reader in the frame.

Xu teaches a data storage device (30) being secure in a frame (10) by having an end thereof inserted into a secure part (126,123), and the other end being arranged on said dependent boards (122 bottom half of elements) and being secured with the protrusions by securing elements (20), which secures the disk storage device to the frame.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus to Nimura by adding the frame and securing the storage device s disclosed by Xu, since it is an equivalent structure known in the art. Therefore, because these two securing means were art-recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to add the securing frame to Nimura.

Regarding Claim 9: Nimura lacks a clear teaching of the disk driver being arranged on the front and back dependent panels and secured by a securing element.

Xu teaches a data storage device (30) being secured to front and back dependent panels (122) by a securing element (20).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Nimura by adding the frame and securing elements as disclosed by Xu, since it is an equivalent structure known in the art. Therefore, because these two securing means were art-recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to add the securing frame to Nimura.

14. Claims 10 and 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nimura (WO 01/01669) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Winick (5,650,910).

Regarding Claim 10: Nimura lacks a clear teaching of a bus circuit board being provided on the back dependent panel, and the floppy disk driver is connected to the mainframe by the bus to provide power supply for the floppy disk driver.

Winick teaches a bus circuit board (32) being provided on the back dependent panel (36), where the floppy disk driver is connected to the mainframe by the bus to provide power for the floppy disk drive (col. 2 lines 57-65).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Nimura by adding a bus circuit board to connect the floppy disk drive to the mainframe as disclosed by Winick, since it is a

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known in the art as a way of electrically connecting a floppy drive to the mainframe for power.

Regarding Claim 11: Nimura inherently teaches a transmission element being provided at the back end of the floppy disk driver, but lacks a clear teaching of a bus connects the floppy disk driver to the card reader, and to the mainframe through the card reader to provide power supply for the floppy disk drive.

Winick inherently teaches a transmission element being provided at the back end of the floppy disk driver and a bus (32) connects the floppy disk driver (68) to the card reader (60), and to the mainframe (20) through the card reader to provide power supply for the floppy disk drive (col. 2 lines 57-65).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Nimura by adding a bus circuit board to connect the floppy disk drive to the mainframe as disclosed by Winick, since it is a known in the art as a way of electrically connecting a floppy drive to the mainframe for power.


Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Honda (5,619,397), Ishizaki (5,884,140), Cheng (6,688,521), Hsiao (2004/0193765), Nimura (7,154,630), Liao (6,377,449), Darden (4,941,841).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony M. Haughton whose telephone number is 571-272-9087. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 EST 1st Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jayprakash N. Gandhi can be reached on 571-272-3740. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


LISA LEA-EDMONDS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

AMH